

**THE PRESS.**  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1878

**Literary Notes.**  
Harpers & Brothers have in press "The Letters and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by his nephew G. Otto Trevelyan, M. P. They are also about to publish "The Devil's Chain," by the author of "Ginx's Baby," concerning which nothing

but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or reserve communications that are not used.

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EVERY regular attache of the PRESS is furnished with a Card certificate countersigned by Stanley T. Pullen, Editor. All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal.

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**Republican National Convention.**  
1876.

The next Union Republican National Convention

Harper's Magazine for February will contain the whole of book first of George Eliot's new story, Daniel Deronda. This first book, called "The Spoiled Child" and printed first, will make the largest instalment of a story ever produced, we believe, in any magazine; but in order that its length shall in no way lessen the value of the number to readers who are not ready to begin the story, the magazine will be made proportionately larger than usual.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are requested to convene at such times and places as may be convenient to all voters without regard to party affiliations or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desirous to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony among the people by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, and securing full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are

The Atlantic for March will contain a sonnet in verse, by Mr. T. B. Aldrich; an article on Money and its Substitutes, by Mr. Henry C. Baird (being the inflation side of the Currency question); The first part of a story, A Carnival of Rome, by the author of A Carnival in Venice, which last year attracted so much notice; a curious paper on the Welsh in America; a criticism on the French novelist, Cherbuliez, by T. S. Perry; and the conclusion of Mr. F. W. Newman's powerful essay on the Unseen World.

tration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in our Government as will save time to the people; who are in favor of making such reforms as time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations; who are in sustaining in every way the national faith and financial credit; who are in favor of the school system as the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian influences; who are in favor of the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution; who are in favor of the maintenance of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in this Centennial Anniversary, and celebrating the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, *Chairman*  
WM. E. CHANDLER, *Secretary*  
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.  
Washington, January 13, 1876.

1749 by the author's mother, Mrs. Fra Sheridan. An examination of some old books, presented to the British Museum in by Mr. Coventry Patmore, leaves no d whatever of the truth of Moore's assertion, shows also that for the character of "Mrs. I, ap,rop," Sheridan has borrowed some of th most blunders without alteration from character of "Mrs. Tryford" in the older edy, "A Trip to Bath."

Prof. Ch. Fred Hartt has published at de Janeiro a small pamphlet on the manu- ture of pottery by savage races. It is ch- racterized by the South

**The Currency Drift.**  
Gen James A. Garfield contributes to the February *Atlantic* an important and interesting paper on the currency conflict. The paper is a review of the question from the beginning, and abounds in strong argument and pertinent illustration. The reasoner brought forward in favor of the use of a metallic currency, or of a mixed currency consisting of gold and silver and of paper con-

especially interesting as showing that the manufacture among rude nations, the world belongs to women. "When, however, in the progress of the tribe in culture, the practice of the art of pottery comes to be a profession, and to interfere with household work, it passes naturally into the hands of man; and this will be found that, in every case where man makes earthenware, the tribe has advanced considerably beyond the savage state. But save the woman not only fabricates vessels of clay,

holder, are those which have ever been held by the wisest economists and most enlightened statesmen, and are tolerably familiar to all "hard-money" men. They are however stated with great clearness and force, and are of a nature which commands for them a repeated perusal. Gen. Garfield prefaces his argument with an account of the discussion attending the passage of the legal-tender act and this account is in many respects the most entertaining part of his paper. It ap

originated with her, and has grown up under her hands, it seems no less probable that ornaments she uses should have originated with her; and the probability is increased in fact that to her falls the work of spinning, weaving, of making and decorating personal ornaments and clothes, and of making hats, mats, etc. She is everywhere the primitive creative artist.

The "Epochs" series of compact popular stories, published in London by Longman Co., and here by Scribner, Armstrong

hensions of the consequences of the measure which he proposed, saying that no man could foresee what mischief the legal-tenders might do when they were once let loose. As General Garfield expresses it: "He gravely doubted whether that war-born spirit, summoned to serve us in a dreadful emergency, would be mustered out of service with honor when that conflict should end, or, at the return of peace, would capture public opinion and enslave

lish publishers announce two additional series on this plan, as well as further volumes of the "Modern History" series. There are "Epochs of English History," edited by the Rev. J. H. Creighton, planned to cover the history of England from the earliest to the present days in eight volumes, and "Epochs of Ancient History," edited by the Rev. G. W. Cox and Charles Sankey, of which nine volumes are far planned. This last series will relate chiefly to the history of Greece and Rome, and of

shared by nearly all the public men of the day. In the Senate the legal-tender clause was adopted by only five majority. Senator Fessenden, then chairman of the committee on finance, pronounced the measure one which as often as it has been tried by other countries has always produced a disastrous failure. He supported it with extreme reluctance, and simply and solely because of absolute necessity, and with the understanding that it was but a temporary measure.

Mr. Cox will himself write of "The Greeks the Persians, with the Relations of Greece to the Older Civilization," and of "The Athenian Empire, from the Flight of Xerxes to the Fall of Athens," and Dean Merivale will write volume on "The Roman Triumvirates."

**The Diary of an Exhausted Litigator.**  
A tattered memorandum book was recently found on the steps of a very humble dwelling west." Some of the entries are as follows:—

assented, supporting the proposition only as a temporary expedient, and warning the government against the dangers of the experiment. "The medicine of the constitution," he said, "must not become its daily bread. In the House vigorous opposition was made to the measure. Owen Lovejoy opposed it declaring that "There is no precipice, there is no chasm, there is no possible bottomless yawning gulf before the nation so appalling

With a neighbor, about a division fence, who he had inherited from my grandfather. A several disputes, he consulted a lawyer, had a good many children, and but little notice. This was fatal. A suit was commenced. Several years ago my lawyer said must get ready for the trial. I did so, and went to court every term. But it was postponed upon every pretence which human ingenuity could invent.

1870 March term—Counsel for defence moved a continuance, because he was engaged in the court of common pleas. Court granted the motion, but intimated, with great dignity,

Thaddeus Stevens in supporting the measure took the ground that its operation should only be temporary, because "It is never desirable to depart from the circulating medium which by the common consent of civilized nations, forms the standard of value." At that day there was a positive dread of making treasury notes a legal tender for private debts, and the measure was only passed under the pressure of an overmastering need.

1872. March term—Counsel had made an engagement to meet a client from New York City who could not conveniently leave his business again. Continued, the judge suggesting New York clients might find counsel near home.

the war, and with the determined purpose to return to the old standard at the earliest possible moment. The people were substantially unanimous in the opinion that the only safe instrument of exchange known among men was standard coin, or paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder. Indeed, they had reason for their faith, for the country had fully tested almost every experiment in banking and currency, and knew the evils

of a hackmatack stump in the line of the fence, a foot in diameter; whereas, the tree anywhere near the fence was a peppertree, not more than seven inches and a half across; case postponed, to employ other jurors.

December term.—Counsel agreed the judge might visit the premises in dispute. The jury went to go, but said the jury them do so, provided that nobody went. They then returned and confuse. Next day a heavy snow fell and the bonfire was covered. The case continued.

January term.—Motion to postpone to 1874. Said that the case was postponed.

war sentiment had not materially changed and in 1895 the House passed a resolve calling for contraction of the currency with a view to an early resumption of specie payments.

That there has been a great change in the drift of public opinion during the last ten years Gen. Garfield acknowledges. Many voters knew nothing at all regarding the metallic currency of the great bank before the war.

1878. The motion prevailed. I remonstrated, but the counsel said, the lawyers were the friends of the dating gentlemen. And the friends of the dating gentlemen required—

1879. The first term—One of the jurors takes the Motion to go on with the trial with eleven jurors. Defendant's counsel objected with great strength of voice, and demanded a full jury, pure and simple. I think he called it the 'Palladium of our liberties.' Case postponed.

September term—Received a bill for retainers, term fees, clerks fees and expenses. On item was for the amount of a retainer which my lawyer had declined from the defendant.

in our history of the evils of paper money, and the remedy brought by the re-introduction of hard money they are unfamiliar. They find treasury notes convenient, and their long use has confirmed them in erroneous notions of the nature and function of money and the standard of value. To them money is only a medium of exchange. Its other uses are unknown to them. As General Garfield points out, more than a million of these notes are in circulation, and the next president will have to deal with them.

case. He said this would not be deemed honorable practice, but he would take it and give no credit as far as it went.

Took the cars for the west, coming mostly by freight trains and after nightfall.

Mem—Don't forget inscription for my tombstone: *Here lies one who died of a lawsuit beset by his father.*—Hartford Courant.

MAJOLICA WARE.—A letter in the Providence Journal says: There is at present no ware for rare old china, antiquated tiles or other sorts of earthen ware. Ancient pieces

election by men who were school-boys and their  
 their primers when the financial measures of  
 1862 were adopted. So it has happened that  
 the theorists and dreamers and blockheads  
 have been listened to, that every exploded  
 financial dogma of the last two hundred  
 years has been revived, that financial prin-  
 ciples as well established as the theorems of  
 Euclid have been asserted, that the teach-  
 ings of centuries of experience have been  
 forgotten, and that the country has been

places where they have long remained in security, and now adorn parlors and drawing rooms. Tiles long neglected have come in vogue for decorating furniture and other uses, and majolica ware has been revived and adapted to many practical and ornamental purposes.

As long ago as the twelfth century the Italians, returning from a successful expedition against the Moors in Majorca, brought with them, among other treasures, wonderful specimens of earthenware dishes. The peculiarity of these dishes was their highly glazed surface, suggesting mother of pearl or the sheen of

since proved impracticable, to escape from the universal laws of value. The fears entertained by the men who in 1862 reluctantly passed the legal-tender act are being realized. All these schemes, new as they seem many in this generation, have been tested again and again and have, wherever tried, resulted in disaster. There is absolutely nothing new in the financial dogmas of Hume, Carey, Babel, and Pittman. A. B. Hill and W.

they hung up in their cources as votive offerings, thus following the examples of the Greeks and Romans, and furnishing a present, if they chose to take it, to fashionable artists who ornament the walls of their houses with thin plates and dishes.

This Moorish pottery continued to be made for many years, and was first called majolica, and afterwards majolica, from the island of Majorca, where it originated. The Italians, though learned the secret of its manufacture, began to produce, early in the sixteenth century, the celebrated majolica ware, famous even at the present day for its artistic and fine designs for fine art.

were fully set forth by John Law as long as  
as 1705, in these words: "If a money  
established that has no intrinsic value, at  
its intrinsic value be such as it will not  
exported, nor will not be less than the d  
demand for it within the country, wealth a  
power will be attained, and will be less p  
cious \* \* \* \* The paper money he  
in proposed being always equal in quant

not always carefully molded, but covered with exquisite designs. Even Raphael is said to have exercised his powers in designing or inventing for majolica dishes and platters. The reason genuine majolica were made of tin upon rather than the production of tin is glorified the clay.

In London recently a dish painted with male head and arabesques of lusted color sold for over two hundred guineas, and a few others painted with figures of Apollo and two hundred pounds.

The tin majolica were so called.

the country improved, manufacture advanced, trade—domestic and foreign—carried on, a wealth and power attained; and [it] not

an potteries near Florence where excel  
counterfeits of the genuine antiques are m  
Maolica has been of late put to every day u











